

## FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

## The Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Mr. Hale, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported, with amendments, the regular annual Naval Appropriation bill, and said he would endeavor to call up the bill to-morrow.

The Senate passed the House bill to provide a fire-proof building to contain the records of the Medical Museum of the army.

Consideration of the Legislative bill was then resumed.

All the amendments yesterday proposed by Senators to increase the number annual clerks to Senate committees were voted down.

By a vote of 33 yeas to 13 nays, the Senate agreed to the committee amendment to strike out the House section to provide for a new apportionment and election in the territory of Wyoming. The bill was then read a third time and passed, substantially as reported from the Senate Committee on Appropriations.

The Silver bill was then taken up.

Mr. Sherman said he was willing to vote for the bill as it came from the Senate Committee. Two questions were involved in it: First, shall the trade dollar be redeemed at par of gold? and second, whether the coinage of the silver dollar should be discontinued in August, 1893? He said there was no obligation, whether of honor, law or public policy to give the trade dollar any preference over silver bullion purchased in open market. Those dollars, like silver bars, had been used for bullion purposes and for trade only, not for circulation. After reciting the history of the trade dollar, Mr. Sherman said that the bill taking away its legal tender quality had been passed without objection being raised.

Mr. McPherson asked why the Government should have taken away the legal tender quality of the trade dollar without provision for its retirement?

Mr. Sherman said that to have talked of providing for the retirement of the trade dollar when the law was passed taking away its legal tender quality, would have been folly, because that dollar was, at the time, worth thirteen cents on the dollar more than United States money. Perhaps it would have been better if an arrangement had at that time been made permitting holders of the dollar to convert them into greenbacks, but it would have been simply considered ludicrous and ridiculous. Sherman then entered into a long statement as to the effect of keeping up the coinage of silver, etc.

Mr. Beck, read from the report of ex-Secretary Folger to controvert the position assumed by Sherman on the trade dollar. As to the suspension of silver coinage Mr. Beck said: "We should not in the last hours of this Congress attempt to strike down silver, neither should we give any President the power, in his discretion, to strike down the coin of the country. He (Beck) would give that power to no President, no matter how much confidence he might have in him. He would as lief give the President the right to declare war. He was glad to be able to say there was no danger that any President would get such power, for elsewhere in a body that had power. An attempt had been made this very day to give a President such power, and it had miserably failed. Mr. Hill maintained that the time when gold would be in demand for export was indefinitely remote. Silver was today the exclusive money of a large majority of the people of the world. Mr. Hill criticized the position of Messrs. Sherman, Morrill and Bayard on the silver question; also, the attitude of the Finance Committee of the Senate.

Mr. Hill continued at great length, and was followed by Mr. Coker, whose speech closed the silver debate for the day, and without closing the matter went over. Considerable confusion then occurred, and several Senators sought recognition.

Mr. Aldrich, however, succeeded, and called up the bill relating to titles to real estate in the District of Columbia. It had hardly been placed before the Senate when motions to adjourn and to go into executive session and to call up other bills were made in confusing rivalry.

After some other matters had been talked of for a while the Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

## The House.

A concurrent resolution was agreed to tendering the thanks of Congress to Colonel Casey, of the Corps of Engineers, and his assistants and workmen for the admirable manner in which he and they performed their respective duties in the completion of the monument to the name and fame of Washington. Afterward, on motion of Mr. Thomas, the vote was reconsidered and the resolution laid on the table, because its effect would be to extend the period during which Colonel Casey would be on the active list ten years.

Mr. Forney submitted the conference report on the Army Appropriation bill. An agreement was reported on all amendments except that relative to the hours during which court marshals may hold their sessions. A further conference was ordered.

Mr. Rogers, from the Committee on Printing, reported a joint resolution appropriating \$300,000 for the printing of 100,000 copies of the Agricultural Report for 1883, Passed.

Mr. Cobb moved to suspend the rules and take from the Speaker's table, for reference to the Committee on Public Lands, the House bill repealing the presumption, timber culture and desert land laws, with Senate amendments thereto. Lost.

Mr. Randall's motion to suspend the rules was lost—yeas 118, nays 149. The announcement was received with applause by the silver men. Randall then said: "Recognizing the significance of the vote just taken, and knowing the issue was distinctly made as against the silver clause, and being aware that the majority has declared against that proposition, I therefore assume myself the responsibility (believing that the members of the Appropriation Committee, if an opportunity were offered, would unanimously sustain me in the position) of moving to suspend rules in the manner stated in the resolution, with everything connected with coinage eliminated both from the bill and resolution."

Mr. Randall then moved to suspend the rules so as to take up the Sundry Civil bill and consider for one hour the clause relating to the New Orleans Exposition. This was objected to as not specially eliminating the silver question, and thereupon Mr. Randall asked unanimous consent to strike from the bill the silver coinage clause, but Mr. Hepburn objected. Then Mr. Randall modified his motion so as to move to suspend the rules and pass the sundry bill with the silver clause stricken out. After two hours debate on the New Orleans proposition, with an opportunity being offered to amend the same, Mr. White, of Kentucky, opposed the New Orleans Exposition appropriation.

Mr. Kelley said he proposed to vote for the New Orleans appropriation in disregard as to whether there had been mismanagement, or as to whether there had been a failure

or as to whether there was any prospect that a dollar of the money would ever come back to the Treasury. After a long discussion, Mr. Randall said that in season and out of season he had informed the House that unless the Appropriation Committee had the right of way there was danger of an extra session, and repeatedly had the committee been voted down. It was manifest if this bill was to be passed in time to become a law before the 1st of March, it must be passed in the way he proposed. Randall's motion was then agreed to, and the two hours' debate allowed under it was begun.

The debate having closed, the bill went over until to-morrow, and the House adjourned.

## An Incendiary Fire.

WELLSBURG, W. Va., Feb. 26.—At 3 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in an old frame tenement, owned by William Tucker, and occupied as a millinery store and dwelling, destroying a large brick adjoining on the south, and on the north side, the saddlery of Hedges and F. Hall's new skating rink, the furniture store of George McLeary, the pool room of E. Hall and the double dwelling, belonging to Dore Bros. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, as there was no one in the building where the fire originated. There is a bitter feeling against the National Gas Company, the terrible explosion of last week and many persons feel that the fire had not come. It has been discovered since the fire that all the valves were closed in the house where the fire started, which is conclusive evidence that it was the work of an incendiary. Loss, \$20,000.

## Detroit Times Suspended.

DETROIT, Feb. 26.—The Times, an afternoon daily, suspended to-day owing to a lack of funds and failure in the payment of promised money. It glories in the fact that it "acquired" the other Detroit papers in the announcement of its suspension. In less than three months, while it has been running as an afternoon paper, its circulation has tripled, reaching 11,000. The announcement is headed: "Dead, it's done. It's race is run. The Times has ordered a coffin for one. A gallant fight, a sore defeat, but death alone. The Times could boast its record of friends. It's left to them to sing its funeral requiem." The plant will probably be bought and a paper started by a stock company.

## A Notorious Scheme.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 26.—A Thorn Creek (Pa.) special says: The oil field scouts, who furnish "pointers" on new developments, have organized what is known as the "Scouts' Club," for the purpose of controlling the oil market for their own benefit. Every member is sworn to abide by the orders agreed to by the majority of the club, and one of the most important rules provides that no notices be sent out until a conference has been held and a plan of operation agreed upon. This may be to withhold information, "condemn the well," or report it other than the indications suggest.

## Obituary.

MADISON, Ind., Feb. 26.—Dr. Joseph H. D. Rogers, a leading physician in Southern Indiana, died this morning at an advanced age. The deceased raised a company of volunteers and led them to Texas and participated in the Texas war for independence. Dr. Rogers was the father of Dr. Joseph G. Rogers, ex-Superintendent of the Insane Hospital, and now Superintendent of the construction of the new asylums.

## Natural Gas in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 26.—The Cincinnati Warehouse and Matting Company, adjoining the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Depot, has discovered gas in a well bored for water to a depth of 250 feet, but abandoned. The gas was a pressure of twenty-five pounds to the inch, and the company is preparing to use it for heating the kilns and ultimately for lighting the building.

## New York Herald Sued for Libel.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—On the 10th of February Cyrus W. Field was sued for libel by Henry Labouchere, editor of London Truth and publisher of that journal. To-day a writ for libel on Field was served on A. Oakley Hall, the London agent of the New York Herald, and another writ issued against James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the same journal.

## A Rich Gift to Michigan University.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Feb. 26.—Dr. Rogers, brother of Randolph Rogers, the American sculptor, now in Rome, has received notice that Mr. Rogers recently made a will bequeathing his entire collection of casts, models, etc., to the University of Michigan.

## Big Hunt of Stolen Property.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 26.—In the room of John Griffin, on Wylie avenue, last night, the police found goods and money of the value of \$11,000, believed to have been stolen. Griffin and several companions are under arrest.

## Two Farmers Drowned.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 26.—Frank Steele and Joe Archer, two farmers living near here, were drowned this morning while attempting to cross Chickamauga Creek.

## Ice-Locked Vessels.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 26.—Several vessels are ice bound at different points in Chesapeake Bay. Two steamships will go down to-day conveyed by ice boats.

## Experiments in Feeding.

The Highland Agricultural Society has issued a report of two experiments in relation to ensilage, which have been carried out under its directions. On February 14 six bullocks, to be fed on turnips and oat straw, weighed an average of 7 hundredweight, 1 quarter, 10½ pounds each, and five to be fed on silage weighed an average of 7 hundredweight, 1 quarter, 18½ pounds each. When turned out to grass on May 12, the turnip-fed lot averaged 8 hundredweight, 1 quarter, 2½ pounds each, and the silage-fed lot 8 hundredweight, 1 quarter, 12 pounds each. On June 17 they averaged 8 hundredweight, 2 quarters, 6 pounds, and 8 hundredweight, 2 quarters, 6 pounds, respectively, the silage-fed animals being still ahead. This was the last test of five weeks. The bullocks were killed in August, when the carcasses of the silage-fed turnips and oats averaged 39 stone 7½ pounds, and those of the five fed on silage averaged 42 stone 4½ pounds per carcass. Thus the silage-fed bullocks, which started with an advantage of a fraction under 8 pounds of live weight each, finished with an advantage of 2 stone 11 pounds dead weight. The other experiment was undertaken to test the suitability of silage for ewes in winter. No details are given, but it is stated that the lambs produced by the ewes fed on silage from the date of their birth to that of their sale were not to be distinguished either in size or condition from the lambs of ewes fed on turnips.

## GEMS THAT GAMBLERS WEAR.

Diamond-Bedecked Sports—Why Ivory Speculators Invest Their Cash in Stones. [New York World.]

"Gamblers are among the best customers we have," said a well-known diamond broker yesterday. "They buy better stones than most people, and pay better prices. You see," he continued, "they buy only when flush, and at such times a thoroughbred speculator in ivories will not stop at a few hundred dollars."

"Why is it that gamblers are so fond of diamonds?" "Well, there are many reasons why gamblers buy diamonds," was the response. "You see," he continued, "when a man feels like a four-time winner he wants to make his money in a big way. There he knows he has a permanent value, and can be turned into ready cash with greater facility than any other of his chattels. If he puts his money into real estate and wishes to dispose of the latter, days must elapse before it can be made and the title searched. Real estate is so depreciated on a forced sale. Horses and carriages are liable to injury and a depreciation in value, but with diamonds it is different. Should a man make a loser playing bank he can obtain ready cash at a few hours' notice by selling or 'making' his game. It is the work of a few minutes to test a stone, and the 'game' soon has money in his pocket."

"Then, too, it must be remembered, the class of men of which we speak generally have no settled habitation. They migrate from place to place. In moving they cannot carry their diamonds, and are thus ready for any emergency. They could not carry houses and lots. Then, again, they are, as a rule, men who like to appear wealthy, and diamonds it must be conceded, do give a man the appearance of wealth."

"Who that you know has the most valuable diamonds?" was asked of Mr. E. M. Gattie, who was seen in his office under the Coleman House.

"That 'Steady' has," was the reply. "Mr. Steady has a great deal of money invested in diamonds, many of which are large and remarkable for their purity. Some time ago he bought two and had them set in gold bands for bracelets for his wife. Each stone weighed four and one-half carats, and the pair cost over \$3,000. He also purchased a pair of solitaire earrings for Mrs. Steady that cost \$1,500. He has five and one eighth carat stone that he values at \$7,500. Gas Abel has a fine large stone set in a ring that is valued at more than \$10,000. A lady friend of mine has a weighing nearly two carats in a ring in a sapphire setting. Larry O'Brien has a cluster scarf-pin worth \$800 and a ring valued at the same. Matt Corbett, who went to New Orleans with Pat Steady, wears \$3,000 worth of fine diamonds. A lady friend of mine has a very fine diamond. Ned Jones wears a handsome old mine stone in a heavy gold ring. Henry Morrison has an odd and valuable diamond-set locket. Mary Malone has several fine gems set in rings and scarf-pins. And Kirby has a large stone in a scarf-pin that always secures his position as hotel clerk when his usual vocation is dull. Sam Emery and George Brotherton run over from Philadelphia occasionally, and sometimes lend the railroad companies their scarf-pins for locomotive headlights. Johnnie Condon leads Chicago sports in the diamond line. Johnnie is worth \$10,000, and has many thousands invested in diamonds, as has also 'Parson' Davis.

Ridge Leveir has a large diamond set in a ring, and it never fails to attract attention. Little Charles Davis sports a fine cluster scarf-pin, as does Peter Delaney. The latter has also a handsome diamond ring. Pete Downey has two gems of the purest rays set in a ring, and John Daly wears a handsome solitaire scarf-pin.

## Management of Colts.

It was formerly claimed by some that feeding oats to young colts ruined their feet, but that idea has exploded. There is much less danger of injury to the feet than the stomach from overfeeding, and as a rule, more stomachs suffer for the want of grain than from overeating. The quantity of grain that can be profitably fed to a weanling by farmers in the country where hay is worth only from \$10 to \$12 per ton, and where the colt must be fed solely upon pasturage from May till November, and perhaps later, can not be determined by the quantity fed to these breeders whose colts are entered in trot and two and three years of age, and will have plenty of exercise during the winter as well as extra feed during the summer months. Possibly from two to three quarts of oats daily, with half that quantity of wheat bran and all the choice early cut hay it will eat, will prove about as much as ordinary farmers can profitably feed under ordinary circumstances. If the colt gets too much grain or concentrated food during the first winter, its stomach will not be properly distended, and when turned to grass in the spring, it can not eat enough to keep it in a thrifty condition. Hence its growth is checked at a period when it is important that it should be increased. The feet of colts suffer much more for the lack of care in keeping them properly shod by the aid of a rasp than from excessive feeding of grain. The feet of every colt should be examined and trimmed at least once a month, so as to keep all the toes properly shortened, thus preventing undue strain to the tendons, which in time is liable to result in serious lameness. The bottoms of the feet should also be rasped, so as to be kept perfectly level. It requires some knowledge of the anatomy of the foot to do this properly, yet every farmer by examining can see when one side of the foot is becoming twisted out of shape, and by exercising a little ingenuity can, with a few properly applied strokes of the rasp, prevent defects, which, if not arrested, are sure to detract from the value of the animal when ready for the market. Most country colts suffer more from the want of a comfortable bed at night than from a lack of feed.

"Perched upon a bust of Pallas," or better yet, on some handy stool, the sensible horse keeper has her bottle of Dr. Ball's Cough Syrup, and when the child has a distressing cough, or a touch of cold, she cures the little one in no time.

The B. and O., the only line between the East and the West running directly into Washington, and the only line having its own depot in that city for the exclusive accommodation of its patrons, will not only put its passengers directly into the city, but under the very shadow of the capitol—its depot being within a square's distance of the capitol grounds.

## The First Keen Twinge.

As the season advances, the pains and aches by which rheumatism makes itself known are experienced after every exposure. It is not claimed that Hood's Sarsaparilla is a specific for rheumatism—we doubt if there is, or can be, such a remedy. But the thousands be-

lieved by Hood's Sarsaparilla, warrant us in urging others who suffer from rheumatism to take it before the first keen twinge.

A glance over the unapproachable schedule offered for the inauguration will demonstrate how perfectly and thoroughly the B. and O. management comprehends the situation at Washington, and with what vim and energy its fullest requirements are to be met. Magnificently appointed trains, sleeping, parlor and day coaches, devised with every conceivable improvement for comfort and ease, and furnished throughout in the most elegant style—run through solid upon time unequalled, and attained largely by avoiding stops and maintaining a steady speed. Dining cars, models of roomy facilities and perfect catering for the purposes designed, are attached, and in them are served meals unrivaled in the leading hotels.

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"THE OLD RELIABLE."

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age

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SYMPTOMS OF A

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Loss of appetite, Nausea, bowels constipated, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering of the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, highly colored Urine.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEeded, BRITISH PILLS WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted in such cases, and do effect such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

They increase the Appetite, and cause the body to "Flesh," thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are induced.

Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE

GRAY HAIR OF WHISKERS changed to GLOSSY BLACK by simple application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of \$1.

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